LITERATURE

THE CRITERION; or the Test of Talk about Fami har Things. A Series of Emays by Heury L. Tuckerman. Hurd & Houghton, New York. Agent, J. B. Lippincott & Co.

The work before us is a collection of rambling thoughts on such topics as "Nuns," "Authors," "Pictures," "Doctors," "Preachers," "Newspa pers," and the like. They are written in a free. and-easy style so to speak. Page after page we find nothing which is suggestive of learning. The author runs on from one subject to another, from an argument to a figure of speech with that easy transition which is a recommendation to such as like desultory reading. Of all the contents the essay on newspapers is the best. As a fair sample of the style in which the work is written we quote a paragraph from the portion devoted to journalism:-

"A philosophical and authentic history of the newspaper would, however, not only yield the most genuine insight as to public events and the spirit of the age, but it would also reveal the most exalted and the lowest traits of humanity. The cowardly hireling who stabs reputations as the brave of the M ddle Ages did hearts—for a bribe; and the heroic defender of truth and advocate of reform, loyal with his pen to henest conviction amid the wiles of corruption and the ignominy of abuse—in a word, the holy cham-pien and the base lampooner are both repre-sented in this field. It is one of the conditions of its freedom that equal rights shall be ac-corded a l; and the wisest men have deemed the possible evils of such latitude more than com-pensated by the probable good. Perhaps our own country affords the best opportunity to judge this question; and here we cannot but perceive that private judgment continually modifee the influence of the press. We speak habitu-ally of each newspaper as the organ of its editor; and the opinion it advances has precisely as much weight with intelligent readers as the individual is entitled to, and no more. The days when the cabalistic 'we' inspired awe have passed away; the venom of a scurrilous print, and the away; the venom of a scuttious print, and the ferocity of a partisan one, only provoke a smile; newspapers here, instead of guiding, follow public opinion; and they have created, by free discussion, an independent, habit of thought on the part of their readers which renders their influence harmless when not useful. Yet the abuses of journalism were so patent and perni-cious thirty years ago that Hillhouse thus entered his wise protest against the growing evil:-'Many of our tauits, much of our danger, are chargeable to a reckless press. No institutions or principles are spared its empiric handling. The most sacred maxims of jurisprudence, the most unblemi-ked public characters, the points of constitutional policy and safety, are dragged into discussion and exposed to scorn by presumptuous scribbiers, from end to end of the nation.' Printers originally issued gazettes, and depended upon contributions for a discussion of public affairs — news whereof they alone tur-nished: gradually arose the editor; and two conditions soon became apparent as essential to his success-prompt utterance of opinion and constant reannouncement and advecacy thereof. Cobbett declared the genius of journalism to consist in reveration, upon which distinction a witty editor improved by substituting re-

"As a political element, journalism has entirely changed the position of statesmen, and seems destined to subvert the secret machinery of diplomacy. These results grow out of the enlightenment and circulation of thought on mational questions induced by their constant public discussion by the press; their tendency is to break up monopolies of information, to scatter the knowledge of facts, and openly recognize great human interests. By condensing the mists of popular feeling into clear and powerful streams, or shooting them into luminous crystals, the judgment, the sympathies, and the will of mankind are gradually modified. Hence, all who represent the people are acted upon as they never could have been when authority was exposed to criticism, and the means of a mutual understanding and comparison of ideas among men less organized and effective. It has been justly observed that no danger can result from the most seductive 'leader' on a public question while the same sheet contains a full report of all the facts relating to it. The pamphlet and gazette of Addison's day, and earlier, are now combined in the newspaper. In great exigen-cies, however, the immediate promulgation of facts may be a serious national peril; an experienced American editor and careful observer of the phenomens of the Rebellion thus emphatically testifies to the possible evil of an enterprising press:—'I believe most strongly now that this Rebellion would have been subdued ere this, if, at the eutbreak, the Government had suppressed every daily newspaper which con-tained a line or a word upon the war question, except to give the results of engagements. Our daily journals have kept the Confederates minutely and sensonably informed. The greater the vigilance and accuracy of these journals the greater their value to the enemy.' But a more significant result than this may be found in the test which the Rebellion has proved, not only to social and national, but to professional life, and especially the editorial. How completely has the prestige of newspapers as organs of opinion faded away before the facts of the hour! What poor prophets, reasoners, historical scholars, pa riots, and men have some of the conductors of the press proved! With what disconductors of the press proved! conductors of the press proved! With what dis-trust is it now regarded; and how does public confidence refuse any nucleus but that of indi-vidual character! The press, therefore, as a popular organ is unrivalled. It now illustrates every phase, both of reform and conservatism, every religious doctrine, scientific interest, and social tendency. Take up at random any popular newspaper of the day, and what a variety of subjects and scope of wisdem it covers, superdcially indeed, but to the philosophic mind none the less significantly; the world is therein pic-tured in miniature—the world of to-day."

One of the spiciest articles is the one which treats of authors. It is like pouring cold water on the heated brain for any one who is an aspirant for literary fame to go through what might be bermed the burial service of rising gentus. We quote one of the touching passages tending to consign the reader to a literary grave:-

"On one of our earliest visits to — the illusive charm attached to the idea of a female author became, indeed, changed to a horror from which we have never wholly recovered. We were requested to escort a lady to what we understood was an ordinary social gathering. After entering a rather small and somewhat obscure drawing-room, saluting the hostess and taking the proferred sext, we were struck with the formal arrangement of the company. They formed an unbroken row along the walls of the room, except at one end, at which stood a table surmounted by an astral lamp; and in an arm-chair beside it, in a studied attitude, like one posed for a daguerreotype, sat a woman or mascutine proportions, coarse features, and nair between yellow and red, which fell in unkempt masses down each side of her broad face. She was clad in white muslin of an autiquated We noticed that the gueste cast looks, parily of curiosity, parily of uneasiness, upon this herculean female, who rolled her eyes oc-easionally, and smiled on us all with a kind of complacent pity. We ventured, amidst the silence, to ask our neighbor the name of the gigantic unknown. She appeared extremely sur-prised at the very natural question. 'Why, don't you know? We're invited here to meet ber, and I assure you, it is a rare privilege. That is M.s. Jones, the celebrated author of the 'Affianced One!'" At this moment, a brisk little woman in the corner, with accents slightly tremulous, and a manner intended to be very nonchalant, broke the uncomfortable hush of 'My dear Mrs. Jones,' sa'd she, 'as the room, one of your earliest and most fervent a imirers, allow me to inquire if your health does not sufer from the intense state of feeling in which you evidently write?' The Amazonian novelist sighted—it was funny to see that operation on so large a scale—and then, in a voice so like the rougher sea that we began to think she was a man in disguise, replied: - When I reach the cutastrophe of my stories, it is not uncommon

for me to faint dead away; and, as I always write in a room by myself, it has happened more than once that I have been found stretched, miserable and cold, on the floor, with a pan grasped in my tingers, and the carpet littered with manuscript blotted with tears! The Siddonian pathos of this anneuncement sent a shrill round the circle; glances of admiration and pity round the circle; glances of admiration and pity were thrown upon the self-immolated victim at the shrine of letters, and other inquiries were ventured, which elicited equally impressive replies, until the psychological throes of authorship—particularly in the female gender—assumed the aspect of an experience combine of epilopsy and nightware. The tragic egotism of these revelations at length overcame our patience; and, leaving our lair companion to another's escort, we slipped out of the room. A thunderstorm had arisen; the rain was pouring down in torrents; upon the door-steps we encountered a very pale, thin little man, with an umbrella under his arm and a pair of overshoes in his hands. As we passed, he addressed us in a very meck and frightened voice:—'Please, sire, is there a party here?' 'Yes.' 'Please, sire, is there a party here?' 'Yes.' 'Please, sire, is there a party here?' 'Yes.' 'Please, sire, is only one of the colly?' I'm Mr. Jones.'"

The best feature of the work is the author's little anecdotes, with which we occasionally meet. The following one, if it is not a plagtarism from Bayard Taylor's "John Godfrey," which we

think it is, is remarkably good:-"One day I was told a gentleman had called and waited for me in the drawing-room. As I entered be was gazing from the window in the shadow of a damask curtain, which three a warm tint upon as strongly moulded a face as I remembered to have seen in one so young. His forehead was compactly rounded, his hair curly and raven, and his eye dark and luminous. As I approached he handed me a note of introduction from a friend, refused the proffered seat, and wore so carnest and grave an expression that I almost thought ne was the bearer of a challenge. 'Sir,' he began, 'I have come to you for sympathy in a great undertaking. I wish to be cheered in a miss on, encouraged in a career, advised in an experiment!' There was a certain wildness in the manner of this sententious adwildness in the manner of this sententious address which breathed of an excited fancy. I expressed a willingness to aid him to the extent of my humble ability. He drew a thick packet from his coat, and proceeded:—'I am a native of a little village in a neighboring State. My father is an agriculturist, and has endeavored to render me content with that lot; but there is something here!—and he laid a large red hand on his capacious breast—'that rebels against the decree. I aspire to the honors of literature. I long to utter myself to the world. Here is long to utter myself to the world. Here is a tragedy and some lyries; and I have come to town to test my fortune as an author.' I saw that he was an enthusiast, and calmly pointed out the obstacles to success. He became impa-tient. I enlarged on the healthfulness and wisdom of a country life, on the precarious subsistence incident to pencraft. His eye flashed with anger. I preed him to consider well the risk he incurred, the danger of failure, the advantages of a rel able vocation, the comfort of an independent though secluded existence. He advanced o wards me with an indignant stride, 'Sir,' he exclaimed, I have been misinformed; you are not the man I took you for; tarewell, forever!' and he rushed from the house. Six months had elapsed, and I was sitting over a book in my quiet room one day, when a terrific knock at the door aroused me, and an instant after the stranger entered and impetuously grasped my hand. 'Sir-my dear friend, I mean'-he said, 'I have done you injustice, and I have come to apologize. For a month after my former interview I passed a feverish novitiate, hawking my manuscripts around, deceived by plausible members of the trade, snabbed by managers, frozen out of the sanctums or editors, yawned at by casual audiences, baffled at every turn, until worn out, mortifled, and despairing, I went home The teel of the turf, the breath of the wind, the lowing of the kine, the very scent of hay was refreshing. I thought over your counsel and found it true. I now farm the paternal acres on shares, write verses during the long winter evenings, lead the choir on Sundays, am to marry the pride of the village next week, and am here to beg your pardon and invite you to my

wedding. The whole work abounds in the grossest egotism. It is written in a self-complacent style, and implies that the author, sure of his position in the literary world, can smile with scorn upon humbler strivers after reputation. Mr. Tuckerman, on the contrary, should have written his work in a style more becoming his position, and not as Macauley would advise a schoolboy, or as Dr. Johnson would lecture to an illiterate, but aspiring Bohemian. We like the kind of work which Mr. Tuckerman has furnished. Spicy thoughts, well expressed, on everyday topics, are of far more interest than crude theorisms or stolen poetry. The work is a fair sample of a good effort, and will repay perusal. It is neatly executed by the tasteful firm of Hurd & Houghton.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon the Most Important Topics of the Hour.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Will Our Currency Appreciate? From the Tribuna.

A gentleman sends us an essay designed to prove that our paper currency must speedily and inevitably appreciate till it is at par with specie, because our national promises to pay are "good as gold," and must soon be so regarded. We do not print his letter, because he talks offensively of what the Secretary of the Treasury means, as though he had some occult, sinister purpose, other than he avows. It is our rule that every man should be presumed to mean what he says, in the absence of a lverse proof; end we know no reason for denying to Mr. McCullock the benefit of this rule. Our cor-respondent sums up his views as tellows:—

First. No man in his senses, in this country or any other, can for a moment doubt but that the currency of the United States, known as the legal-tender, will be paid in gold and silver, or its equivalent, at an early day, because the people are able and willing, nay, determined, that it shall be so paid.

Second. The trade of the country, both domestic and foreign, was carried on during the war under the induspose of a contrary belief. The diminution of every kind of traile, now so sensibly apparent all over the country, proves the growing anxiety to liquidate at the least possible loss, and to accept as a fixed and irrevo-cable fact the re-establishment of a normal state of things through a speedy return to a gold and

silver basis.

Third. No hope, no prayers, no combinations, no legislation, indeed no human devices can now do anything more than temporarily retard the revival of the credit of the Government; and such revival necessarily overthrows the whole structure of prices now existing, based as they are upon its appreciated paper.

The Status of the Rebei States-Chief Justice Chase Overruled, and the President Sustained by the Supreme Court. From the Herald.

The Supreme Court of the United States has recently affirmed the correctness of President Johnson's position in regard to the status of the Rebel States. The point was, whether the Courts, as before the war, would take up those cases from said States which had been laid aside in consequence of the Rebellion, and the Research in consequence of the Rebellion, and, the Rebellion being suppresses, the Court decided to take them up. Chief Justice Crase alone dissenting.

So tar, therefore, as the Judicial departm nt

of the General Government is concerned, from

the collapse of the Bebeillon the States involved in it resume their former relations as members of the Union. Thus the head of the Executive corpatiment, by the highest legal authority in the land, the cours of last resort, is borne out in his land, ment that second in a mullity; that the Rebellion did not carry the offending States out of the Union; but that in attempting to get out by force of arms "they placed themselves in a condition where their vitality was impaired, not extinguished—their functions suspended, but not destroyed."

PROSPECTUS

OF THE not destroyed."

This is the position of Fresident Johnson and of the Supreme Court-of the Executive and Judicial branches of the General Government. But what is the position of Congress, the Legislative department? According to Thaddeus Stevens, the radical leader of the House, the excluded States, by their acts of secondon and rebellion, were taken out of the Union, and are now in the condition of States conquered from a foreign power, and are subject to the same absolute to the same abso lute authority of Congress as were the territor es acquired from our late war with Mexico. The States leagued in the Rebellion to break up the Union still survive, says the President; but as Rebel States they must be held to the consequences of their war, which are the repudiation of secession and all the debts and obligations of the Rebellion, State and Confederate, as null and void, and the recognition and ratification of the constitutional amendment making permanent and binding the abolition of slavery. In meeting these conditions, the States concerned have fulfilled the President's programme, and they are, according to his theory and this concurrent decision of the Supreme Court, entitled to a recoration to full communion as members of the But Thaddeus Stevens and the radicals of

Congress say no. These lately rebellious States are defunct, they must be reconstructed out and out. We must compel them to admit their emancipated blacks to the ballot-box, or exclude them from the basis of representation. We must hold them to this, and secure the civil rights of their blacks as citizens by constitutional amendments, before we can reopen the doors of Congress to any of these defunct States. Chief Justice Chase would support the Stevens policy in the Supreme Court, but he is overruled. According to Chief Justice Taney, the negro in the United States had no rights which white men were bound to respect.
According to Chief Justice Chase, the excluded States have no rights which the general Government is bound to respect. It Taney may be justly charged with playing into the hands of the Southern radical negro-driving faction, Chase may be as fairly accused of construing the law as a partisan of the Northern radical negro wor-shipping faction. At all events, in the otherwise ununimous voice of the Sucreme Court, its deci sion against Chief Justice Chase and in favor o the restoration of the Rebel States to their old relations with the general Government, will immensely strengthen the President and his policy before the American people against Chase and Stevens and their followers in Congress.

The Southern Press.

From the World. Better one Grant than twenty Terrys, but bet ter no censor at all than any cen-or, even though it be Grant, "discreetest, best." We look to President Johnson to remind the Lucutenant-General that the freest expression of Southern sentiment, besides its value to the North, is due to the South, which has no voice in Congress. and therefore needs the more an entirely free press.

The best argument for the restoration of the

South to all its normal relations in the Union has been the temper and completeness of its acceptance of the results of the war-the general avowal of its lovalty to the established Union and the Amended Constitution. Here and there a Pollard has shrieked his discordant note What of it? Are the armies of Davis at his back? No. Are the people with him? No. Indeed, the free ravings of the few Pollards arouch the sincerity of the millions, who profess their loyalty, to be unfergreed. Happily, too, the Pollards have not made loyalty odious among the Southern masses by their advocacy. The value of the argument for the restoration of the Union, which is founded on these all but universal avewals of the South, consists in their genuineness and sincerity. Under the eye of a censor what guarantee of sincerity is possible? Though Grant be the censor, the slightest re-striction upon the freedom of the Southern press vittates the value of all its utterances of Southern sentiment. Who cares to know what sentiments may be felgned? If its press ceases to be free, the South has no trustworthy voice. Sumner's scrap-book was ridiculous, because against the testimony of his anonymities, coined

out of the ravings of the Pollards, could be alleged the authentic avowals of the whole Southern press, and of all the leading public men in every Southern State. But Sumner's scrap-book would cease to be ridiculous if the value of this counter-testimony were to be vitigated by the suppression of the Pollards. We are keenly alive to the fact that Mr. Johnson has a most perplexing task in the present temper and determination of the Rump Congress to keep the Union divided, and exclude South-ern members from their seats. He may well wish to prevent the Pollards from being the tools of the Thad. Stevenses, and the levers of the Sumners and Wades, but he cannot afford to Sumners and Wades, but he cannot afford to purchase even this great advantage at the price of a questionable honesty, a suspectable sincerity, in the patriotic utterances of the Southern people through their only authentic organ—the Southern press. But its sincerity we cannot know to be unjerged, its loyalty we cannot know to be unforced, unless loyalty and its opposite alike have utter freedom of speech.

HAIR ESTABLISHMENTS.

DAKER'S POPULAR HAIR ESTABLISH
Bandesux, Rapillons, Mouleaux, Tonques, Prises
Crimples, Curls, Illusive Seams for ladies, cannot be
equaled by any other house in the United States, at
prices lower than elsewhere.

1.37 3m No. 569 (HES NUT Street Philadelphia.

GAS! GAS!! GAS!!

REDUCE YOUR GAS BILLS.

Stratton's Regulator for Gas Burners,

(Patented November 21, 1865.) It is a matter of considerable importance to gas consumers generally, and of especial importance to all accrets of ho els and large boarding houses, to have such gas burners as will admit of being easily and permanently adjusted to suit the special requirements of the locality of each; because those who have not to pay the bills feel but little or no interest in coromising the gas, and sometimes carelessity, or thoughtlessiv turn on twice or three as much as weed answer their needs.

Call and examine, or send your orders to

STRATION & CO., AT THE PLORENCE OFFICE. No. 630 CHESNUT Street, Philada.

MONUMENTS, TOMBS.

2 12 mwr2m

Retail price, 35 cents each.

GRAVE-STONES, Etc. Just completed, a beauti ut variety of ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS, TOMBS, AND GRAVE-STONES

Will be sold cheap for casa. Work sont to any part of the United States, HENRY S. TARR,
MARBLE WORKS,
124wfm No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia.

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS, Of all descriptions, Or all descriptions,

Always on hand,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street,
One door below Seventh street,
The most illeral discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed.

The STAMP AGENCY

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVETHIED, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERITOFORE.

STAMPS OF YVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND N ANY AMOUNT.

GOLD MINING COMPANY.

CAPITAL STOCK \$500,000

NUMBER OF SHARES, 50,000.

Par Value and Subscription Price, \$10.

WORKING CAPITAL, \$60,000.

OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT. COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER, pro tem, J. HOPKINS TARR.

> SOLICITOR, WILLIAM L. HIRST, Esq.

> > DIRECTORS.

COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS, CHARLES S. OGDEN, EDWIN MIDDLETON. ALEXANDER J. HARPER. WILLIAM BERGER.

The Land of this Company consists of about 126 Acres, in Seckienburg county. North Carolina, about 33 miles from the town of Charlotte.

On this property fif een shafes or plis have been opered and such to various depths, from 10 to 35 feet, demonstrating the existence or three parallel vense of ore of about 25 teet in width and about 16 eet apart, converging to a come on centre at the depth of about 150 teet, forming one immense mass or vein of ore, extending in length through the property more than haif a mile. There are use on this property oner than haif a mile. There are use on this property oner than at or mexplored all these ores are known as the Brown Ores, and are very rich, yielding an avera, so f about 200 per ton in gold, the above results having been demonstrated by the rude working of the mines for several years past, the risk of investment in undeveloped property is not incurred, and by the application of modera oning and resulcing machinery he company anticipate an immediate and large return for their money.

Having an ore that readily yie as \$290 per ton, some estimate can be made of the value of his property. With the present unperfect as stem of mining, ten tons of this ore can be taken out and reduced daily from every shart opened, at an expense not exceeding \$25 per ton, eaveopened, at an expense not exceeding \$25 per ton is ing a net daily profit or \$1750 for each shaft worked the Company

The large working sapital reserved will enable the Company at once to procure and erect the best mode, n machinery for manipulating the ores, by means of which the yield will be in gely increased.

These mines, whilst they produce ores richer than these of Colorado or Aeyada, have many advantages over them, particularly in an abundance first and chesp labor and the facility with which they can be worked during the entire year: whilst trose of Colorade and Nevada can only be worked during the warm weather.

A test assay of an average specimen of the ore from the Carsen Mines was made as late as the 27th or January of the present year as will appear from the fol-lowing certificate of Processors Booth and Garrett, the Assayers of the Philadelphia Mint:—

PHILADELPHIA, January 27, 1966 Dear Sir:—We have carefully assayed the sample of ore irom "Carson Mine" North Carolina, and find it to yield ten ounces nine pennyweights or pure gold to the ten of ore. The coin value is therefore \$216 '02 per ton or ore. Yours, respectfully BOOTH & GABRETT.

Dr. M. B. TATLOR, No. 404 Walnut street, Philad.

Subscriptions to the Capital Stock will be received at the office of the Company, Fo. 407 WALNUT Street, where samples of the ore may be seen, and full informa-tion given. 23



No. 1204 CHESNUT ST. OID GOVERNMENT JAVA COFFEE,

NATA ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEA,

SUPER MARYIAND AMS,

FINE DELED BEEF AND TONGUES. 9156m

HARNESS.

A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HAR-NESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HAR-NESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS, etc., bought at the recent Government sales-to be sold at a great sacrifice Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of

SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE. WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,

No. 114 MARKET Street.

WILEY & BROTHER

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN BAVANA CIGARS AND METRICH UM PIPES, N. W. Cor. EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets. We offer the finest Havana Cigars at prices from 20 to

30 per cent, below the regular rates Also, the celebrated SMOKING TOBACCO, which is far superior to any yet brought before the "SEEK NO FURTHER, FOR NO BETTER CAN BE FOUND." 115 3m

FITLER, WEAVER & CO. MANUFACTURERS OF

Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords, Twines, Etc.,

No. 23 North WATER Street and No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue, PRILADELPHIA. I DWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER, CONEAD F. CLOTHIER. 214 ly

C. PERKIN LUMBER MERCHANT Successor to R. Clark, Jr., No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.

Consumity on hand a large and varied assortment f Business Lumber. 5 24 ly of Building Lumber. WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,

Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Eaker & Co 's Chocolate, Coos, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co 's Yerlow M. tal Sheathing, Bolts and Nalls. A LEXANDER G. CATTELL & PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 26 NORTH WHARVES,

NO 27 NORTH WATER STREET, PHIL DELPHIA ALEXARDER G. CATTELL THE COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIalmated the Amasthetic use of MERGUS OXIDE
GAS for Extracting Teeth without pain. WE DO NO
OTHER DENTAL WORK. Office. No. 757 WALDUS
stree. Philade phile.

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNET STREET, ABOVE THIRD WILL BE CONTINUED AS HEBETOFORE.

DRY GOODS.

113 PRICE & WOOD, 113 N. NINTH STREET, ABOVE ARCH,

Have just opened 500 dos. Linen Towels, Hucksback Towels, wide red border, 28 cents, up

Handsome Damask Towels, Bath Towels, 31, 40, 58, and 65 cents. A large assortment Linen Napkins and Doylies. Scotch Diaper by the piece or yard.

Linea Huckaback by the yard. Best makes Shirting Linens. Table Linens by the yard, very cheap. 8-4 and 10-4 Table Cloths, very cheap, Best Russia Crash in the city, 10r 18, 20, 25 cents

per yard. WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!

Cambrie, Jaconet, and Swiss Muslins. Nalusooks and Victoria Lawns, Striped and Plaid Muslins. Fine quality large size Plaid Muslins. Shirred Muslins, very cheap. Fine quality striped and plaid Swiss Muslins, White Brilliances, 28, 511 874. 44, 50, and 621 cts.

White Marseilles, 75 cents per yard.

Honeycomb and Marseilles Quilts. PRICE & WOOD.

No. 118 N. NINTH Street. N. B.-Best make bleached and unbleached Muslins; pl low-case and sheeting Muslins; best quality American Prints and Ginghams. P. S. Will remove to the N. W. corner Eighth and Fibert stree's about the last of April.

FINE SHAWLS.

A good opportunity to secure a Fine Shawl at a very low price.

FINE BROCHE SHAWLS. FINE PAISLEY SHAWLS.

The entire stock will be sold without regard to the

FINE BLANKET SHAWLS.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!

ENGLISH BLANKETS. FINE AMERICAN BLANKETS,

All our fine and medium grades, very much reduced in prices,

MARSEILLES QUILTS.

OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION A great variety of new patterns in all sizes. A larger stock to select from than in any other establishment in this city.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

[2 21 rp

N. W. COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS, HANDSOME SILKS

AT LOW PRICES.

We have now open a choice assortment of SPRING SILKS. Of every variety and quality,

IN CHOICE SHADES AND COLORS. Silks Suitable for Evening Dresses. Silks Suitable for Street Dresses.

BLACK GRO GRAIN SII KS. BLACK TAFFETA PARISIENNES. BONNET TAFFETAS. DRAP DE FRANCE.

ARMURES,
CORDED,
GRO DE AMERIQUES,
GRU DU RHINES,
TAFFETAS,

AND BLACK SILKS,

Of every variety, with and without Lustre, at less than present cost of importation.

H. STEEL & SON. Nos. 718 and 715 N. TENTH ST. 2 17smw

DREIFUSS & BELSINGER. No. 49 N. EIGHTH STREET.

EAST SIDE, Have just received a large lot of BAND-MADE WOOLLEN GOODS, LADIES' FANCY GOODS. WHILE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, VELL

HAIR NETS. And a full line of LADIES' AND CHILDREN S KID, SIEK, AND FANCY GLOVES.

> CROCHET LACES, Which we are offering at reduced prices. 912ly

HOPKINS' 628

HOOP-SKIRT

Manufactory No. 628 ARCH Street,
Above Sixth Street, Philadelphia.
Who esale and Retail.
Our assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses and Children.
Those of "OUE CWN MAKE" are superfor in finish and disrable styles and any other Skirts made, and warranted to give satisfaction. Skirs made to order, altered, and repaired. 24 ly

DENTISTRY.

SAIAH PRICE, DENTIST, GRADUATE OF Philadelphia College of Dental, Tracty, class 1893-1. formerly of West Chester, Pa., having served three years in the Army, has resumed the practice of his profession at No. 241 N. FLEVENTH Street. Philadelphia, where he will endcayor to give satis actory strention to all who may require his professional services.

RENEVUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS O' all descriptions, Or all descriptions,

AT FLORENCE SEWING WACHINE CO. SOFFICE, AT FLORENCE SEWING BATHINE CO. SOFFICE, No. 630 CHE-NUT Street, One door below Seventh street.

The most thereal discount allowed.

DRY GOODS. SPRING.

1366.

1866.

GEORGE D. WISHAM, No. 7 N. EIGHTH STREET,

Will Open on Monday, Feb. 19, A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF PLAIN AND FIGURED PERCALES. 2 CASES 5-4 PLAIN ALL-WOOL BELAINS.

Also, a large line of FINE DRESS GOODS Just landed.

NEW GOODS OPENING DAILY.

All the new colors, beautiful quality, only \$1.

GREAT BARGAINS IN MUSLINS! MUSLINS!! MUSLINS!!! All the leading tunkes of

SHEETING, SHIBTING, AND PILLOW CASE Bought before the great advance, selling below th market price. "SMALL PROPIT AND QUICK SALES"

1866. Spring Importation. 1868.

No. 1094 CHESNUT STREET.

E. M. NEEDLES.

HAS JUST OFFIND 1000 PIECES WHITE GOODS,

In PLAIN, FANCY, STRIPED PLAID and Figured Jaconets Cambrics Nainsook, Simities, Swiss, Muil, and other Musics, Comprising a most complete stock, to which the attention of purchasers is solicited, as they are offered at a arge REDUCTION from last SEASON'S PRICES.

100 pieces SHIRRED MU3L NS for Bodies.
100 pieces FIQU'S is all varieties of style and
price from 900 to \$150.
300 PARIS GOSFERED KIRTS, newest styles. Me. 1614 ORESUDT STREET.

TEAS, do.

TEAS REDUCED TO \$1, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 45 S. SECOND Street. ROASTED COFFEE REDUCED TO 30 CTS at INGBAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 438. SECONT

40°C. BEST MILD COFFEE, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 488. SECOND Street. TEAS AND COFFEES AT WHOLESAL of prices, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 41 of SECOND Street. Try them. GREEN COFFEES FROM 22 TO 28 CTS. A pound, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. 179 them.

STOVES RANGES. &o.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT DEEP SAND-JOINT

HOT-AIR FURNACE. RANGES OF ALL SIZES. ALSO, PHIEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE

STEAM HEATING APPARATUS. FOR BALE BY CHARLES WILLIAMS.

No. 1132 MARKET STREET. SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS, AND DEALERS IN MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 814 Chesnut Street, FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL," PHILADELPHIA. 8 26 lyrp

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE. PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO., 706 CHESNUT STREET

SHADES 2 15 WINDOW AND HANGINGS APER

CARPETINGS, &o

CARPETINGS.

A LARGE STOCK OF PHILADELPHIA MANUFAC URE, In store and constantly receiving,

AT VERY LOW PRICES. GEORGE W. HILL. 2 1 thatuam No. 124 North THIRD street.